IMPEACHMENT

Sudden Illness and Delirium of Senator Howard.

Postponement of the Vote on the Charges Against the President.

Saturday Next the Day of Judgment.

Summary of the Speeches in Secret Session.

Excitement at the Capital, in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

Fierce Denunciation of the Anti-Im eachment Republican Senators.

ent During the Day-Conservativ Senators Abused-Rush for the Senate Cham--Shameful Language of Scuator Chance ler—Meeting and Adjournment of the Court Until Saturday—General Feeling Among the

The morning opened with a clear, pleasant sun nine that seemed to cast hope over the country and carry dismay, as if by instinct, to the radicals. The scenes in the streets and about the hotels this morning from an early hour were full of excitement. Indeed, all night long at some of the hotels and salcons there had been no abatement of the intense ng, several energetic and enthusiastic im ers having remained up all night carousing and calculating upon the prospect of "clearing out andy Johnson to-morrow," As early as nine o'clock there was a considerable crowd gathered at the Capi sol, and the talk was eager and warm.

The most intense excitement prevailed among numbers of Congress and other inducatial parties dissouri and Illinois over the prospects of one Senator from each of those States taking sides with those in favor of acquittal. Although these gentle articles, they are counted straight through. This morning six radical members ffrom Missouri by General Cavender and others spent half an hour with Sonator Henderson endeavoring to bring him back to a recogni party power. The Senator, it is understood, pertly refused to withdraw from his opinions on ratted upon him was heard to say as he left, in haswer to a question, "There is no use; Henderson has gone entirely over." Tust before the meeting of the Senate it was noised about that Henderson was all night on the eleventh article. A number of gentlemen In the case of the other Senator. At the time the Senate met the radicals appeared to show some signs of encouragement, but were again set back by the announcement of the severe illness of Senator Howard, of Michigan, one of the most thorough radicals

Notwithstanding the hopeful views expressed by the impeachment leaders in such a way as to inspire courage up," a decided feeling appeared to prevail among the citizens that this day's sun would set

though the day was Sunday. Very few visitors pre-sented themselves, and none sought interviews with ropped in one by one, Seward coming first, and the An Impression existed at the Executive Mansion that the vote would not be taken to-day, although prepa rote on each article as soon as it should be decided. Wherever a group of men were assembled the fate the topic and the names of

Trumbull and Fessenden were pronounced over and over and vilified or applauded according to the pre-

tions of the speaker.

From an early hour the visitors to the Capitol were numerous. The rotunda was filled with a sauntering before ten o'clock, and the exhibi bition in the old House of Representatives of medals and photographs of the Paris Exposition was surrounded by an eager crowd throughout the forenoon. Admission to the galleries was denie to visitors until eleven o'clock, and in the meantime number of ticket holders had been gathering in the corridors and accumulating like a huge wave, ready to burst through the barrier of policemen who guarded the entrance. When the clock struck the anxiously awaited hour the rush was terrific, men, women and children being throws together in one inextricable crowd and moving forward to the galleries with bewildering speed Lovely and fashionable ladies ran like pr sional pedestrians, and in innumerable instances left entrance to the galleries confusion became wors confounded, and down the aisles and between the tramping of feat, a rumbling of voices and an occasional burst of laughter might be heard. The front rows of seats were filled in an instant. The secon rows were about as promptly occupied, and only breathing time was allowed before most of the back seats were selzed upon.

In the interior the floor of the Senate presented a

very interesting study. At the table where the Managers some short time ago were wont to assemble sat Senators Chandler, Morrill of Maine, Howe, Williams, Conness, John A. Logan and Bingham with their hats on and engaged in very eager discussion Chandler's voice could be distinctly heard in the gallery exclaiming with emphatic gesticulation to the crowd of listeners:—"Gentlemen, the country won't stand this. These men (meaning Trumbull, Fessenden and Henderson), by G-d cannot save themselves. The country will damn them for eternal time." To

which John A. Logan nodded assent. ance, Fessenden being especially observed, but both he and Grimes and Henderson seemed isolated from the rest of the Senate. Old Zach, Chandler, who seldom leaves his own side of the chamber, crossed earnest remonstrance with him upon the supposition that he was going to vote for acquittal. Willey threw his hat back on his head and appeared very emphatic in controverting Chandler's argument and laying down his points against impeachment. Old Pomeroy, but to all appearances the member from West Virginia is firm as a tock. Every Senator considered doubtful was surrounded by two or three staunch radicals, and an incessant fire of argument

and expostulation opened upon him. Theodore Tilton might be observed flying around from one Senator to another busy as a bee in favor of Impeachment. He attempted to argue Fessenden into conviction, but the Senator treated him with such cool indifference that he drew off in disgust. Anthony, Van Winkle, Ross and Fowler were targets for a perfect swarm of the impeachers, who crowded the floor of the Senate and kept up an incessant buzz

Just as every spectator in the galleries was settling down to enjoy the closing scenes of the imperchment trial, to hear the solemn and measured voice of the Onief Justice utter the form of question to which each Sengtor should respond, "guilty or not guilty," to watch the expression of faces during the momentous period of recording the votes, but, above all, to hear

the final result announced and the fate of the Prethe final result announced and the fate of the President decided, Senator Chandler interposed and asked an adjournment of the court in consequence of the lilness of his colleague, Mr. Howard. Thoughtful people commisserated the sick Senator, but the unreflecting and unfeeling mass who came to see and hear something unusual and were thus disappointed feit anything but kindly inclined to view Mr. Howard's illness as a reasonable casualty. A good many were ungenerous enough to say that the Senator was conveniently unwell, and that next Saturday, to which time the Senate adjourns, some other Senator will take his turn on the sick list and the ultimate end of impeachment can be thus staved off until end of impeachment can be thus staved off until after the Chicago convention and the nomination were exaggerated, for the Senator was really iii. Anyhow, the audience was dissatisfied and went

A very short debate followed Chandler's motion Mr. Hendricks suggesting to-morrow or the day after as quite long enough, but an unmistakable prepon-derance of radical votes declared in favor of Satur-day, and it was so recorded. The Chief Justice then made no objection to being supplanted in the chair by Ben Wade, who cried and rapped for order most lustily, but to no purpose, for fully two minutes. A District of Columbia bill occupied the Senate about half an hour without being passed, and then, on motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate adjourned till

After this there was an' extensive invasion of the floor of the Senate by all kinds of people, including the inevitable calculating carpet bagger. Of course the whole conversation related to the ver-dict, and the likelihood is that one half the visitors tion and the other half with just the reverse. Among even the impeaching radicals there is a very general tendency to consider the tenth article a burlesque of high crimes and misdeameanors, and he who seriously votes guilty on it will be though either extremely partisan or rather deficient in common judgment. A conversation with the Senators who have already

A conversation with the Senators who have already expressed themselves opposed to conviction, has elicited sufficient to demonstrate that these gentlemen, though they feel all their obligation to party as an embodiment of political principle, and would do nothing willingly to impair their success, still feel deeply impressed with their higher duty when a question is brought before them involving features entirely apart from politics. It is a matter of universal surprise to them that Senators who are recog nized as eminent in their office should urge the necessity of serving party in a case where simple justice is demanded. In alluding to this subjec one of these gentlemen feelingly remarked. Let us suppose for a moment that party considerations would enter into the and conviction in a charge of high crime or misde meanor, no life in the nation would be secure. citizen arraigned before a court composed of a judge and jury of opposite politics to the accused migh be harassed and punished when entirely innocent Such a precedent would wholly suspend the exer cise of justice, and from a small beginning might go on until political necessity or expediency would those whose views were of a different shade." Upon this point the Senator continued, "that he could not against the welfare of posterity. He therefor thought party was no legitimate motive for eithe the conviction or the acquital of the President that action in either case should be entirely inde pendent of such considerations and be based upon the merits of the charges before the Senate." All those whose convictions of duty had cause

them to act independently display no unusual excite-ment, but on the other hand are equally retired and scientious sense of the momentous character of the proceeding in which they are parties. One of the Senators, still considered doubtful, observed this evening that acquittal was certain on the first arlikely to receive the largest vote. In reference to the eleventh, or Thad Stevens article, he said that embodied three parts, no one of which, separately, could get much of but each of the three parts havin its supporters the aggregate would result in very large vote. In reply to the remarks that the acquittal of the President will damage the republi-can party a Senator to-day used the expression, "It is a masterpiece of folly that the movement was ever started, and the republican party will suffer whichever way the trial may turn."

The health of Senator Howard is this evening The cause of his illness is accredited to some canned pineapples he ate several days since. Some signs of this morning he falled for some moments to recog-

It seems there are movements going forward in small coteries and cliques of Senators that are not patent to all the others, even of the same party. This manœuvring is confined principally to those who as-sume to exercise a controlling influence over their only explained to the uninitiated after such plans have been matured, and only when it becomes necessary to post them in order to secure their willing assistance. Quite a number of republican Senator on, with reference to Ben Wade, a great deal of mysterious wirepulling, though as to just precisely what it all means they are as much in the dark as the last carpet bagger arrived in the city. A suspicion lingers in the minds of some that an effort is being made to induce Old Ben to first vote for the conviction of the President and after the latter is removed to resign his office as President of the United States ad interim, which will also involve his relinquishment of the Senatorship from Ohio. and leave the succession to the ad interim Presi dency to Mr. Colfax as next in order, in considera tion for which Wade is to be insured the nomination

for the Vice Presidency.

I understand from a Senator this evening tha Senator Corbett has prepared a short opinion on one or two of the articles, which he intends to file after the vote is taken, and there is but little doubt enter tained that he will go for conviction on one or more

Senator Van Winkle, it is said, is remarkably reticent in regard to his views of the articles of impeachment, and so little is really known of his conviction that both sides count upon his vote with no little confidence. And the same is true of Senators Willey

The impression seems to be general among the re publican Senators that if Senator Howard be able to appear in his seat on Saturday that the final vote will surely be taken, but if he is not a further postponement will be made until next Monday. The e of Senator Howard, they say, will count as two votes for acquittal-a loss which the radicals cannot and will not allow themselves to sustain. It is said, moreover, that Howard has prepared a lengthy opinion which they desire to have placed on file.

The Radicals Stirring Up Their Party-General Butler Alarmed.
The radical members are sending despatches all over the country calling upon the radicals to hold meetings and agitate impeachment boldly, in order to bring a violent pressure to bear upon the court Their plan is to force a verdict by violence. Genera Butler has telegraphed to his constituents this afternoon that the radical party is in great danger o going to pieces; that the President will most proba bly be acquitted, and that it will be a wise plan to hold mass meetings of impeachers throughout the country during the rest of the week, and thus possibly bring the weak-kneed Senators to a realizing sense of their duty. A despatch from Lowell an nounces that the apple blossoms on Butler's farm are backward this season.

Senator Sherman's Opinion of the Articles, Senator Sherman, in the opinion he delivered yesterday, stated he could not conceive a case where the Senate would require the President to perform his great executive office upon the advice and through the heads of departments personally obnoxious to him and whom he had not appointed, and therefore no such case was provided for, and could he who made the declaration pronounce the President guilty of crime, and by that vote remove him from his omce for doing what he (Mr. Sherman) declared and still believes he had a logal right to do? God forbid. He went on, however, to show that the

appointment of General Thomas was a wilful viola-tion of the law, in derogation of the rights of the Senate, and the charges contained in the second, third, seventh and eighth articles are true. The criminal intent alleged in the ninth article is not sustained by the proof. All the President did in con-nection with General Emory is reconcilable with his innocence, and, therefore, I cannot say he is guilty, as charged in the article. The tenth article does not allege a specific violation of law, but only personal allege a specific violation of law, but only personal and political offences for which he (the President) has forfeited the confidence of the people. He would vote for the eleventh article, as it contains many allegations which include the charge of wilful viola-tion of law more specifically set out in the second, third, seventh and eighth articles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Thirty-afth Day.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, May 12, 1868. A steady stream flowed into the galleries from the opening until they were filled. An allotment of three policemen in each aisle gave them a novel air, but had no effect in checking the conversational en-joyment of the jeunesse dorse until the Senate was called to order at half-past eleven o'clock. In the meantime the floor was the scene of earnest consultations on all hands, several of the Managers, in cluding Mr. Stevens, being present long before the opening. Among the strangers present were ex-Senators Harris, of New York, and Cresswell, of

The chair was taken at half-past eleven o'clock precisely by the President pro tempore. The chap-lain, Rev. Dr. Gray, then opened the proceedings

with prayer. After invocations on behalf of the nation he concluded as follows:—

Prepare the mind, O Lord, of the President for the removal of the suspense connected with this day's proceedings. Prepare the minds of the people for the momentous issues which hang upon the decision of the hour. Prepare the minds of thy servants, the Senators, for the great responsibibility of this hour. May they be wise in counsel; may they be clear and just and correct in judgment, and may they be faithful to the high trusts committed to them by the nation, and may the blessing of God be upon all the people everywhere. May the people bow to the supremacy of the law. May order and plety and peace prevail throughout all our deliberations, and may the blessing of God rest upon the nation. God, preserve the people. God preserve the government and save it. God, maintain the right to-day and forever more. Amen.

Messrs. Stanbery and Evarts entered the chamber

In the meantime the Chief Justice assumed the chair and the court was opened by proclamation.

Mr. CHANDLER immediately arose and address the chair, but the Chief Justice directed the Secretary to proceed with the reading of the journal.

After the reading had progressed for some minute Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the further reading be dis

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up his pending order,

which is as follows:—
Ordered, That the standing order of the Senate that it will proceed at twelve o'clock noon to-morrow to vote upon the articles of impeachment be recon-

Mr. CHANDLER asked unanimous consent to mak

(Mr. Howard) is taken suddenly ill and was delirious yesterday. He was very ill this morning, but he told me he would be here to vote, even at the peril of his life. Both of his physicians, however, objected, and said it would be at the peril of his life. With that statement I desire to move that the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourn until Saturday next at welve o'clock Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by making it to

Mr. CHANDLER-There is no probability that he will be able to be up. He had a very high fever and was delirious. He said he would be here to-day the Senate insisted on having him come.

nent would leave the order with reference to filin opini ons after the final vote applicable to-day.

that it applies to the final vote. Mr. Conness-And two days thereafter?

The CHIEF JUSTICE-And two days thereafter. Mr. HENDRICKS suggested that Mr. Chandler modify is motion so as to provide for an adjournment ti

Thursday, when, if the Senator should not be well enough, a further adjournment could be had.

Mr. CHANDLER—Would Friday suit the Senator?
Several SEMATORS—No, no.
The motion of Mr. Hendricks was lost.
Mr. Thros moved to amend it by making it Friday.
The motion was not agreed to, Senator Summer and the mover apparently being the only Senators to vote affirmatively.

and the mover apparently being the only Senators to vote affirmatively.

Mr. BUCKALEW suggested that Mr. Chandler modify his motion to read that when the Senate adjourns it be to Saturday.

Mr. CHANDLER so modified it, and it was agreed to, with only one or two mays on the democratic side.

Mr. EDMWINS moved that the Secretary be directed to inform the House that the Senate will proceed further in the trial on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock. He withdrew the motion, however, after a few minutes.

On motion of Mr. Drake the court was adjourned at ten minutes before twelve, and the president protempore resumed the chair, and called the Senate to order.

Mr. DRAKE immediately made a motion that the

Several Voices—No, no,
Mr. Drake—What are you going to do if you stay

here?
Mr. YATES—I move that when the Senate adjourn Mr. YATES—I move that when the Schale adjoint it adjourn to meet on Friday at twelve e'clock.

Mr. ANTHONY said some Senators seemed to be for pushing the session into September or November. They could just as well do something now as at some other time. Every day they sat now shortened the

pushing the session into September or November. They could just as well do something now as at some other time. Every day they sat now shortened the session.

Mr. Sherman remarked that next week they would probably have to adjourn in order to allow of the usual changes in the Senate chanber for the summer, and there was important business to be discussed before that time. He therefore hoped they would discharge all the business possible during this week before taking the vote on Saturday.

Mr. Hendricks concurred in the remarks of the two last speakers. He thought the reasons for avoiding the consideration of legislative business no longer prevailed. All the evidence had been examined and doubtless all the Senators had made up their minds. There would be no inconvenience in occupying the four or five days remealining of the week in legislative business, and it would be worse than foily to waste them and thus run the session into the heat of July and possibly further.

Mr. Drakk was of the opinion that the very desire to have some business transacted under circumstances favorable to its transaction would do more to hasten it than the attempt to do it at an unfavorable time. It was perfectly evident no business could be done in the Senate to-day and be thought it should be postponed until it could be done properly. He therefore hoped the motion of Mr. Yates would not prevail, but that they would adjourn until to-morrow.

A SENATOR—What's the matter?

Mr. Drakke—Gentlemen ask me what is the matter. If there is no consciousness on the part of Senators of the condition of things in the Senate this day that should lead them to feel that the mind was not exactly in the balance that it ought to be for business, I cannot impart that consciousness to them. But, sir, when this nation is moved to its utmost extermity by the probable vote of this day, I would like to know whether the Senate is composed of men so utterly given over to cool and caim philosophy that they are not to be made partners to the feeling that hey are

and philosophy.

Mr. ANTHONY inquired if all this excitement which
the Senator had referred to could be cooled in one Mr. Drake-Yes, sir, it will. We will cool it at

Mr. Drake—Yes, sir, it will.

down.

Mr. Sherman thought this had been the gravest day they had had in the course of the trial. They had heard the argument of counsel, the testimony of witnesses and the opinions of each other with composure, and he had no doubt they would go on with their ordinary legislative ousness with composure. Whatever occurred they must still discharge their duty in legislation, and he was sure that their nerves were not in such a condition as to prevent their doing it.

whatever occurred they must still discharge their duty in legislation, and he was sure that their nerves were not in such a condition as to prevent their doing it.

Mr. Drake said that might be the case with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman).

Mr. Yarse thought the suspense and anxiety already referred to as prevailing throughout the land could not be ignored. It would be with them in their deliberations, and he did not believe any wholesome legislation could take place while this suspense exists. The minds of Senators would remain occupied with it. He was as desirous as any Senator to proceed with legislative business; but until this question was settled they could not proceed deliberately and caimly with the investigation of other important questions, and he, therefore, thought they should devote the few intervening days to a thorough examination of the question now before them.

Mr. Davis was sorry to hear that Senators did not feel themselves competent to proceed with the ordinary business of the Senate. If that was the case before the final judgment is announced, they might be much perturbed after that takes place. Even in the midst of storms and earthquakes the business of official as well as private life must proceed and their ordinary business should go on without regard to present disappointment or hopes and fears, as a still greater perturbation might be produced on some of them on next Saturday. He thought they had better proceed with as much composure as possible to their ordinary business.

Mr. Canenon moved to adjourn, prefacing the

At the suggestion of Mr. Harian, Messrs. Cameron and Yates both withdrew their motions relative to adjournment, to allow him to call up the bill relative to the renewal of the charter at Washington.

Mr. Harlan urged the importance of passing the bill now, as the present charter expires on the 15th last.

bill now, as the present charter expires on the 16th inst.

Mr. Morron objected to any legislative business. They did not come for that purpose. He hoped they would adjourn until to-morrow.

Several House bills were received and referred.
On motion of Mr. Sunner the joint resolution from the House, providing for an adjournment on Friday next, was laid on the table.

Mr. Harlan renewed his motion to take up the bill relative to the charter of Washington, which prevailed, and the House amendments were read.

Mr. Conness condemned the amendment allowing persons to vote after only fifteen days' residence in the ward as apt to encourage fraudulent voting.

Messrs. Johnson, Hendricks and Buckalew supported the amendment, and Messrs. Harlan, Sumner, Fessenden and Fatterson of N. H. opposed it; and, after considerable debate, it was withdrawn by Mr. Conness. Mr. BUCKALEW renewed the amendment, and it

was rejected—15 to 31.

The remaining amendments were concurred in, and the bill goes to the House. s to the House. On of Mr. Cameron the Senate, at one

Opinions of the Senators [Washington correspondence (May 11) of the Boston

Advertiser—republican.]

• At about eleven o'clock (after the reading by the Chief Justice of his proposed method of gov-erning the taking of the vote) the articles of imment were taken up and opportunity given for an expression of opinion.

BENATOR SHERMAN'S OPINION—RADICAL.

Mr. Sherman was the first speaker. He had his views but partly written out, and did not confine himself to manuscript. He said he could not vote for the first article, that charging high crime in the removal of Mr. Stanton, for the reason, as he had expressed while the act was under discussion, that he did not believe Mr. Stanton's case was covered by its provisions. He held that under the act of 1789 the President had the authority to make the removal, and that it had not in this par ticular case been taken from him by the Tenure of Office act. He announced, however, in his argument that the President had grossly and wilfully violated the law and far transcended his powers in appointing General Thomas Secretary of War ad nterim, and had thereby rendered himself liable to impeachment by the House and punishment by the

impeachment by the House and punishment by the Senate. He spoke briefly on the other articles, and on the whole indicated that while he should certainly vote against the first article he would vote for the second and third, and perhaps for the others.

SENATOR STEWART'S OPINION—RADICAL.

Mr. Stewart was the second speaker, and took strong ground in favor of conviction on all the principal articles.

SENATOR GRIMES' OPINION—REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Grimes was the third speaker. He has been reported for acquittal for some days, and the truth of this report had been learned by everybody who took the proper means of inquiring. There was great interest, however, in hearing what he would say, and when he had occupied the allotted fifteen minutes there was a general request that he should read his whole opinion. [Speech published in full in yesterday's Herald.]

minutes there was a general request that he should read his whole opinion. (Speech published in full in yesterday's Herald.).

Senator Edmunds' opinion—Radical.

Senator Edmunds was the next speaker. He drew up the Tenure of Office act, had entire charge of it before the Senate, and was thoroughly conversant with its intent and meaning. There was, consequently, great curtosity to hear his opinion on the case now presented. He spoke nearly half an hour, reading entirely from manuscript very carefully prepared. He said at once that the charges specified in the first, second and third articles were clearly proved, and the only question to consider was whether they constituted high crimes and hisdeneanors. He found that the President's duties were all defined in the constitution, and the chief of these is that he shall see that the laws are faithfully executed, and shall execute them by such means and such means only as are provided in the laws themselves. The President could not rightfully violate the law in order to enforce it, and could only use the power of appointment in the manner fixed by the legislative department of the government, and could not accomplish legal purposes by illegal means. From these premises Mr. Edmunds argued that the President's course in removing Mr. Stanton and appointing General Thomas was not only illegal, but so grossly illegal as to constitute a high crime.

Mr. Williams was the fifth speaker. He reached about the same conclusions as Mr. Edmunds had expressed. He would vote for the first three.

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SENATOR HOWE'S OPINION—RADICAL.

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the minds of his associated printed and part of the same others.

SENATOR HOWE'S OPINION—RADICAL.

Mr. Howe followed with a brief statement, from which it was found that his conclusions did not materially differ from those of Mr. Sherman. He could not vote for the first article, but would support the second and third and part of the eleventh if

it was divided.

SENATOR HENDRICKS' OPINION—DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. Hendricks was the first speaker on the democratic side of the chamber. He spoke from notes, but had no written opinion. He of course took ground against the whole thing. Such of the allegations of the House as rested on documentary evidence he admitted were proved, but if everything charged were admitted he held there was no guilty intent, and therefore no case. He would vote against every article, and charged that impeachment, if carried at all, would be carried as a partisan measure, and not as a measure of justice.

as a measure of justice.

Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. Morrill, of Mc., followed and indicated that they would vote for all the principal articles, but against that about the President's speeches and that resting on the evidence of General Emory. RECES.

At this point a recess of fifteen minutes took place and during the time there was much comparing of notes among the impeachment men inside and outside the Senate chamber. It was generally admitted that the case against the President began to look doubtful, but all said that it was not yet time to give it up, though Messrs. Wade and Wilson said there did not appear to be much chance of conviction. There was some talk about postponing the vote from to-morrow until some time next month, but the proposition did not seem to be considered with general favor.

SENATOR DOULTILE'S OPINION—DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. Doolittle was the first speaker after recess. He followed Mr. Hendricks' views and made a forcible and cloquent speech against the whole body of arti-

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SENATOR DAYIS' OPINION—DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. Bavis took an extreme democratic position in relation to the matter, and, of course, will vote "not guilty" every time his name is called, whether it be to-morrow or at some future day.

SENATOR HENDRISSON'S OPINION—REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Henderson took the floor next, and his statement was of such a character as to bring upon him the wrath of every impeachment man about the Capitol. It had been assumed—entirely without warrant, it appears—that he would vote, with his colleague, for all the principal articles, and his name was so marked down by all who had not taken pains to inform themselves as to his position. He read a carefully prepared opinion of no great length, taking ground that the fenure of Office act did not apply to Mr. Stanton's case, as he had not been appointed by Mr. Johnson, and had only held office by the President's assent since the close of Mr. Lincoln's term. He did not think it necessary to discuss the question of intent, because no law had been violated. He said he had no sympathy with the President's political course, but could not decide the questions now in issue on party grounds. He indicated that he would vote against all of the principal articles, but as he said nothing particularly about the eleventh, his Missouri friends fry to flatter themselves that he will at tast vote for it, though no reason is known for this.

SENATORS DIXON AND JOHNSON'S OPINION—DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. Dixon and Mr. Johnson then spoke in the order named, both declaring that there was no case against the President. The latter had a very long and elaborate paper geling over all the points at issue, but only part of it was read to-day. It will all be printed in the general paper geling over all the points at issue, but only part of it was read to-day. It will all be printed in the report

took place, terminating at half-past seven o'clock. During this interim there was great excitement in all political circles, and the condition of affairs was discussed in terms neither cool mor polite. Charges were freely made against republican senators who had declared for acquittal, and the Chief Justice was pretty roundly berated for his course from the beginning to the end of the trial.

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The evening session lasted until eleven o'clock. It was not very fully attended, several leading Senators being out of their seats. It had been arranged, as it seems, that the floor should not be taken by any of the so-called doubtful members, in order that they might have an opportunity for further renection before definitely committing themselves. The speakers were Mr. Buckalew against and Messrs, Conness, Wilson, Harlan and Morton for conviction. The argument of the latter gentleman is very highly praised by all his associates, and seems to have rather ckeered the hearts of the most despondent, though of course it will not affect the voic of any one who spoke this afternoon. At the close of the discussion a proposition was submitted to postpone the taking of the vote, but it went over for action to-morrow, when the session begins at half-past eleven o'clock.

THE FERLING AMONG REPUBLICANS.

eleven o'clock.

THE FERLING AMONG REPUBLICANS.

There is much feeling among republican members of the House, particularly among those from lowa, Illinois and Missouri, and it is reported that Messrs. Henderson and Trumbull are to be visited by their Congressional associates in the morning. A considerable number of Senators are in favor of postponing the vote on the articles for three or four days, but it does not look to-night as if this proposition could be carried. [it will be seen, however, that it was.—ED. HERALD.] Of the Senators who have not yet spoken, Messrs. Anthony, Corbett, Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Van Winkle and Willey are regarded as more or less doubtful. The first of the impeachment articles is aiready gone by two votes. Everybody gives it up. The second and third articles are not yet lost, nor can anybody exactly see that they are sure to be carried. The democrats are generally in good spirits and the extreme impeachment men are quite despondent, while cooler and more impartial observers hold that there is still some chance for conviction. THE FERLING AMONG REPUBLICANS.

A Senator's Organ on the Probable Fullure

of Impeachment—Expected Resignation of Secretary Stanton.

[Washington correspondence (May 11) of the Providence Journal (radical), organ of Senator Anthony.]

This day has been the most exciting since the impeachment opened. The Senate met at ten o'clock, and soon after commenced the debate upon the articles of impeachment. The first speech was by Senator Sherman. He indicated his purpose to vojo against the first article, but for the others. Mr. Grimes followed against conviction. This was a bad beginning, for the first article is the most important. The debate, however, soon got worse, for defection occurred when it was least expected. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, reckoned as a sound radical, spoke against the first eight articles. This was a bombshell among the Missouri radicas in the House, and they insist that the Senator days ago declared himself for conviction. If so, he has suddenly been converted. By this time a large crowd of members and others had gathered round the Senate doors, and the enemies of impeachment were in high spirits. Robinson, of Brookityn, exclaimed, "I'll give a thousand dollars for conviction, for that will defeat Grant." Republicans were gloomy. Then the story came that Mr. Trumbull was against all the articles, and still later that Fessenden was the same way, and by that time impeachment was generally given up as "a lost cause." The Senate is in session this evening. There is a possible chance, if Frelinghuysen and Willey stand by impeachment, that on the second and eleventh articles the President may be convicted, but it is believed that a plot to secure acquitted has been arranged for a week. There is not a doubt but Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes and Henderson have understood each other for several days, though they have contrived to keep their most intimate friends in the House in the dark on the subject. It is rumored to-night that these Senators have an understanding with the President by which he agrees to behave himself in ture. Stanton will promptly resign his place on Wedne

The Situation.

[Washington Correspondence (May 11) Boston Post—democratic.]

As it now stands the President is certain of six radical votes:—Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Fowler, Trumbull and Van Winkle. Another is necessary to acquit, and on this now hangs the doubt. Anthony and Sprague have not up to this time given any intimation as to how they will vote, but Anthony is claimed by the conservatives. Ross is also regarded as doubtful. The impeachers have in a great measure given up impeachment as a failure.

A Radical Suggestion to the Senate.

[From the Springfield Republican—radical—May 12.]

Why should not the Senate, if it is troubled at all with doubts and scruples, "carry the verdict around in its belly," like a Connecticut jury? One of these last mentioned bodies will not unfrequently befr about the fate of three or four unhappy beings, and that, too, without ever being known to bring forth the wrong one when the occasion arrived. The Senate has the additional advantage that it has no other, "great criminal" to try, and would, therefore, be in no danger of getting the merits of this case mixed up with others. Such a method of treatment would probably subdue the President's refractoriness better than anything else, and cast a shade over his disposition which time itself should not dispel. Should he misbehave, threaten or fume, lift the curtain a triffe and let him peep in at the verdict. And then it would keep Ben Wade on his good behavior, too. On the whole, it is not a bad idea; it is like keeping a birch stick on a high nail before a parcel of boisterous boys.

The notion that, once in for it, the republican party must carry it through to conviction, or itself bocome the victim—that here is an allar, and here is

bocome the victim—that here is an altar, and here is fre, and there must be a sacrifice somehow—has been completely refuted in the progress of the case. The proceedings have been conducted with such an evident disposition to do justice; the judges have shown such an independence of party considera-tions; the President's friends have been obliged to appeal so openly to their integrity, and have so long and confidently counted upon it, that, if acquittal follows, it will be generally accepted as exhibiting the candor and honor of a republican Senate.

Betting on Conviction.

Betting on Conviction.

[Washington correspondence (May 11) Baltimore Sun—conservative.]

In the morning the impeachers were all confidence, offering any amount of bets, with odds. A radical member of the House from Pennsylvania offered to bet \$10,000 on conviction, but no one was willing to take him up. Large amounts of money were staked in the aggregate during the course of the day, quite a number of bets of \$500 a side being put up. Despatches were constantly pouring in from the large cities, to parties here supposed to be in a condition to know, asking how to bet. At two o'clock Theodore Filton was showing round a list which he had prepared, figuring up the necessary thirty-six votes for conviction, and having the name of Mr. Wade on the affirmative side to make up that number.

THE IMPEACEMENT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

Antecedent and subsequent to the telegraphic anouncement yesterday morning that the High Court had postponed until Saturday its final disposition of the "impeachment case," politicians, and indeed all classes of people in this city, were in a ferment of excitement.

The loquacious and the disputations discussed the probabilities of the verdict, of which few thoughtconsidering the political character of the Senate and the determination, in and out of Congress, of the radicals to push matters to the extreme in their endeavor to rule the country according to their notions or ruin it-it would result in favor of the impeached. while the more venturesome were prepared at odds to back their opinions with their money.

Toward noon, in the vicinity of the bulletin boards, throngs rapidly gathered, and while they gianced at the brief statements on the boards or purchased and read at length the dispatches which appeared in the extras, the feeling became intense, and if the votes of the sidewalk reviewers and haranguers could have decided the future of the President and the fate of parties, they would soon have been settled, at least to the satisfaction of those who composed the impromptu congregations.

The same feeling was made manifest in all public places. The hotels, the lager beer saloons, the whis key shops, the gold room, the Exchanges, the auction

places. The notes, the lager beer saloons, the whiskey shops, the gold room, the Exchanges, the auction marks—everywhere, in fine, where two or three were gathered together the subject brought upon the tapis was the possible action of the Senate on the question which, for the "salvation of the party," it was necessary to determine while the apple-blossoms were yet on Benjamin F. Butier's trees.

If no one cise profited by the excitement, the dispensers of beers and stronger beverages did, and when the fact was announced that no action had been taken by the High Court, but that it had adjourned itself until the close of the week, the reaction was such as to require another dose of the favorite beverage, in which each devotee indulged to "steady his nerves that things might be made square."

Gentlemen who are ever on the qui vice to risk their greenbacks, on reading or tearning the latest phase in the proceedings, offered at large per centages in favor of the acceptors that the President would not be disposseesed—that he would continue in office until the close of his term, despite the famings of the Managers or the urgency of Ben. Wade and his immediate followers "no bring the whole thing to a speedy conclusion" in order that the way might be made clear for the national convention and the fall campaign.

Toward evening the exchement abated, and, except by enthuslastic peaple who live on political turmoil, was rarely alluded to even by those who

"take their Bourbon dry" or swear by Gambrias the mildest mannered saint on the calendar.

Club-Addresses by General John Cochrane, Charles S. Spencer and Freeman J. Fithian A small but enthusiastic meeting of the member and others of the Union Republican Campaign Clu was held last evening at their headquarters, Broad way and Twenty-second street, for the purpose o discussing the subject of Presidential impeachmen and of giving expression to such theories as might suggest themselves as to the final decision of tha question and its effect on the country at large.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock,

Isaac J. Oliver occupying the chair.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they had hoped to hear good news from Washington to-day, but that through some cause that pleasure would be deferred until Saturday. When the time did come, however, he was sure that their representatives would be true

to their principles. (Applause.)
CHARLES S. SPENCER was the first speaker, remarking that on the evening of the day when the House of Representatives offered articles of impeach ment this Club met and passed resolutions strong! favoring that action. They had hoped to meet to-night to rejoice over the deposition of Andrew Johnson, yet they could add their voices to the great call of republicans, urging Senators that this is a case of life and death and that they have a constituency. (Applause.) The success of republican governmenthinged on the decision of this question. The speake then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the republicans of the city of New York

olred, That the repulsicans of those United States profoundly regret the course of those United States ors, elected by repulsican votes, who have hesitated of ed in the discharge of their duty under their outhout and to their constituencies, to earnestly, by their ches and votes, aid in the prompt removal, for high eas and missemeanors clearly proved, from the office he onors and dispusees, of the apostate and traitor Andrew asson from the Presidency of the United States. (App.

A resolution was also passed to the effect that a printed copy of the above resolutions be sent to each member of Congress.

Mr. Freeman J. Fithian next addressed the meeting. He had very little heart to speak, he would congess. He felt that a great crisis now rested on the American people and on the republican party. For each officen years he had himself struggled with others to establish those principles which they had believed were sanctioned by the founders of the nation. By cars ago those were victorious, and after blood and treasure had been expended for their support they did not suppose that in the hour of trial the mantle of Lincoln would fall upon a traitor. (Applause.) That man, Andrew Johson, had, from the start, used a mighty brain and a strong will which God had given him, together with the vast resources of his position; to destroy the republic. Trumbull—(hisses)—and Fessenten—(hisses)—had voted for the constitutions ality of the Tenure of Office bill, and now, when the fact of Johnson's violation of this law was proven, they say all that they said before was a lie and that Johnson was right. (Hisses). This was discouraging, but he hoped republicans would never cease in their exertions until these traitors and others were driven into the traitors' ditch. (Loud cheering and applause.)

The Chairman here made some remarks, stating

their exertions until these traitors and others werd driven into the traitors' ditch. (Loud cheering and applause.)

The Chairman here made some remarks, stating that Renealict Arnold and Judas iscariot would have crowns of glory compared to what these men deserve. (Laughter and applause).

General John Cochrank spoke next, stating that this was a grave occasion and it was only necessary to meet it properly by giving just expression to public opinion. Efficient action would then follow. Truth could not be trampled upon with impunity Representatives might be unfaithful, but they were responsible to the people; and that the people were not false to themselves he judged by the enthusiasm of this meeting. (Applause.) These questions would be decided ultimately, but effectively, before the tribunal of judicial civil opinion. It was said out President had not been guilty of felony, bribery or treason, but had only committed harmless and capricious speccadilloes. But a misdemeanor was applicable to the conduct of an official to his constituency, and its character of "high?" was justified from the elevated position which he occupied. A jury had brought in a verdict on one occasion, when an old woman—not Andrew Johnson—(laughter)—had been tried for stealing. The verdict was "mot guilty," but they "dvised her not to do sagaim. (Laughter.) So with the immaculate jury of grave Senators. They acknowledged the commission of the law, (Laughter.) It was a political heresy to suppose that the success of the republicant party depended on the conviction of the President. These trials would pass over with the constitution unimpaired and General Grant President of the United States. (Loud applause.)

unimpaired and General United States. (Loud applause.)
The Union Glee Club sang several appropriate national Club sang several appropriate nations the evening. tional songs during the evening.

Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE and others followed in

THE FEELING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

In Boston.
Boston, May 12, 1868.

The indications of the acquittal of President Johnson on the charges preferred against him have been received with great rejoicing by the democrats here, and conservative republicans as well. The gambling mania on the result has also reached the Hub, and bets of two to one, with few takers, are freely offered that Mr. Johnson will not be removed from office. Some of the prominent radicals, political friends of the two Senators, arranged yesterday morning with a well known pyrotechnist for a display of fireworks this evening in honor of the removal of "the great public obstruction," but the order was revoked later in the day.

A New Jersey Radical Club Excited.

TRENTON, N. J., May 12, 1868.
The executive committee of the Grant Club of this city at their regular meeting this evening passed escrutions declaring that the judgment of the Se ate should be immediately given for the removal the President, and that want of fidelity, of honesty and principle now is a crime against patriotic which loyalty will never pardon.

> Radicals Depressed in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1868.

The impeachment affair has created much excites ment here to-day. The republicans are greatly de-pressed. The President's friends show no signs of rejoicing. Late in the day despatches from radica Senators somewhat relieved the feelings of republic licans.

Baltimore Jubilant.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12, 1868.
The news from Washington regarding impeachs
ment has occasioned considerable feeling. The supr porters of the President are much elated at the prepect of his acquittal, while the republicans are not se confident of his conviction as heretofore, and are cor respondingly depressed.

Protest of Maine Radicals Against the Acquits tal of the President. LEWISTON, Me., May 12, 1868.

An immense meeting was held in this city this evening to protest against the acquittal of Andrew Johnson. Speeches were made by various gentle men, and resolutions were enthaiastically adopted ex-pressing most profound regret at the probable defec-tion of republican Senators and commendatory of the course adopted by Sepator Morrill, of Maine. D. J. P. Fessenden, brother of the Senator, was one of the signers of the call for the meeting.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above organization was held last vening for the purpose of installing with proper had been elected to fill such positions. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, the installation ceremonies being of a character sufficient to excite the interest to the extent of curiosity of those ontside, but otherwise immaterial, as it makes very little difference whether Bill Jones goes for the extension of Pitth avenue or opposes it, or whether he is a Tammany Sachem or not. The HERALD gives its opinion treespective of party feeling or of party re-sponsibility, and does not introduce the discussion of such questions into meetings of this character. The following gentlemen were installed into their respective offices:—Grand Suchem, John T. Hoffman